



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2320-6710

IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in
SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 9, Issue 11, November 2020

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.512

 9940 572 462

 6381 907 438

 ijirset@gmail.com

 www.ijirset.com

Industrial Heritage A Sources of Social and Economic Development

Dr Mohd Sadiq Ali Khan

Principal, School Education Sanskriti University, Mathura, India

ABSTRACT: Since the mid-1970s a major obstacle for the urban political agenda in the country has been the reconstruction of the former industrial zones. The transition from the evolution of modern ideology into the consumption of post-industrial societies. As cultural assets seek to connect patrimony and protection to economic development, new definitions have been introduced; their significance has only been linked with the economic importance that they maintain and produce. Industrial heritage modification and usage have been shown to be a key factor in the development of opportunities in the post-industrial market. Many academics also need to reform post-industrial economies with private spaces and commodified neighbourhoods.

KEYWORDS: Patrimonial Industry, Industrialisation, Golden Horn

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the mid-1970s, revitalization in old manufacturing areas has become one of the major challenges of urban policy around the world while the heritage sector has become the latest orthodoxy to restructure and reconstruct the global order in post-industrial economies in the transition from production to consumption. Cultural properties are increasingly inclined to relate patrimony and restoration to economic growth and are becoming solely identified with its economic value, or the significance of these cultural properties. The commodification and instrumentalization of industrial history, in particular in post-industrial societies, was a key factor in the growth of opportunities. At around the same time, many scholars oppose attempts to transform post-industrial market spaces through privatised places or commodified communities. The role and impact of the heritage sector in revitalising the post-industrial spaces of Istanbul through a research on industrial heritage in the Golden Horn. The paper 's results raise questions about the role of industrial heritage to revitalise historical environments, the way in which industrial heritage can become sources of social and economic development, and potential economic and local consequences. With this in mind, the first two pages concentrate on the theoretical discussions on the role of industrial heritage instrumentalization in the revitalization of post-industrial economics.

Objective: To find out about Industrial Patrimony Golden Horn Industry, Patrimony Industry as Industry.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is explanatory cum descriptive in nature. It depends on secondary data, gathered from different journals, sites, books and online articles.

Industrial Patrimony of the Golden Horn:

Industrial history has always played an important role in the revitalization process of the Golden Horn. Istanbul and its vicinity became the most dense area of industrialization in the 19th century Ottoman Empire. The number of production plants actually grew in the aftermath of the 1850s as foreign trade, labour, and technology increased. At the turn of the 20th century, Istanbul had a 55% stake in the Ottoman Empire's 256 manufacturing complexes. Among these, the Golden Horn is an important natural harbour for economic, cultural, social and military development. The Golden Horn has been surrounded since Byzantine times by shipyards, traders and warehouses. It became, as shown in the Prost Plan of 1936, one of the major industrial areas in the Ottoman and Republican times. Industrialisation of the Golden Horn in the 1970s and earliest 1980s affected local communities, including the destruction of historical urban planning, contamination of water and social layout changes, with important environmental and socioeconomic impacts. In the 1980s, the transition of the Golden Horn into a heritage industry was yet another turning point.



In the early 1990s, the Golden Horn was again the central goal of urban governments that had to establish a world city brand for Istanbul and strengthen its strategic advantage in today's world order. The Golden Horn was proclaimed as a cultural valley by Ali MufitGurtuna, Chief of the municipality of Greater Istanbul from 1999 to 2004. The goal was to reintegrate the Golden Horn into the rest of the Region, offering Istanbul 's internationally contemporary cultural attraction zone, which considers culture the increasing value of the global economy. These plans suggested, by using industry, the use of cultural industries and the provision of themed Museums and Roads, that the creation of the Cultural Valley will make the Golden Horn one of the most important regions of Istanbul for cultural tourism and allow culture to take a lead in the sectoral growth in Istanbul. The Golden Horn Cultural Valley Project played an important role in translating industrial heritage into sources of social and economic growth. Restructuring and redeveloping of historic communities on the water front and using cultural facilities and landscape architecture are of varying dimensions. In particular, this paper focuses on industrial heritage conversion and regeneration.

From an economic point of view, renovation and rehabilitation of historical manufacturing plants has led to increased economic growth, particularly as a result of new developments in retail value and land value. Firstly, the adaptive reuse of industrial heritage has increased privately-funded institutional capability. This could minimise local people 's propensity to move outside the city for cultural opportunities. But a significant factor in reducing inclination is the low cultural participation rate of residents of the city. Secondly, industrial heritage investments have made it more competitive for the region to operate or start-up companies. In the light of these economic consequences, the possible impacts on production heritage and culture are also doubtful. This was partially due to the fact that neither sustainable development and regional planning policies or urban restaurant policy have adopted the Golden Horn Cultural Valley Scheme. There was no comprehensive strategy for the preservation and adaptive reuse of industrial heritage in contrast. It should be remembered that attempts to transform and recast the Golden Horns production legacy are likely to offer privatised regions, commodified heritage and displaced people post-industrial space. As a decisive factor in creating an attraction zone to represent Istanbul throughout the world, the region was gradually threatened by the loss of the functional values of industrial heritage that made it unique, as mentioned above. Golden Horn industrial heritage has been manufactured and instrumentalised.

The Business Heritage:

Nothing is surprising, the heritage has become an industry itself in a world where the importance of a cultural asset is contingent on the economic value that it generates. Since the mid-1970s, the revitalisation of former areas of production has been one of the world's biggest challenges in the field of urban policy, while the heritage industry has become the new orthodoxy in the transition from cultural to consumption as a means to reform and restore the post-industrial global order. The developing world has witnessed the effects of its de-industrialization process since the mid-1970s, with the transformation of the global economy and its associated production and technological advances. Although these re-industrialized areas were transformed into abandoned and Brownfield land, cities suffered substantial economic, social and spatial decline as a result of loss of sustainable development opportunities and a diminished

quality of life. The urban policy of the 1980s put the abandoned areas on the development agenda within the framework of the socio-cultural and economic reconstruction projects. In particular, deindustrialization has given them the opportunity to reinvent them by using history and, more broadly, tradition, as a part of the marketing of places and with growing emphasis on urban business and competitiveness.

As a whole, a wide range of factors would promote the growing articulation between patrimony and business as the umbrella term of the patrimony business. Firstly, there is a greater interest in culture, particularly as a source of identity and differentiation in the face of globalisation. The rising level of cultural capital, driven by the the level of education, postmodern market styles, and increased mobility, generates high demand for culture. Secondly, there is proof of culture's economic contribution that the development of cultural tourism, including the development of incomes and employment, and forecasts for the outside image of regions and nations, are strongly supplied. In the sense that heritage is now a source of identification and variability it would not be inaccurate to suggest that the growth of heritage tourism is a fundamental factor for building up the prestige of cities and stimulating prospects of jobs. In many countries, the tourism industry based on patrimony, especially UNESCO World Heritage Lists, has developed rapidly over the last several decades in the United Nations / UNCTAD report (2010). This is an vital measure, since almost 50% of international tourism is cultural tourism, the heritage of which is the core component. Cultural travel surveys indicate that 30% of tourists in the United States encounter or encounter with their destinations through a specific musical, cultural or heritage event. Tourism also helps to promote heritage recovery and the increase in local revenues in Africa, Latin America and Asia. It generates 8,5 million jobs in the EU and contributes 4,5 per cent to Europe's GDP, as a heritage sector that is a core part of the cultural industry. However, the tourism industry is a market that needs lower prices compared to other sectors.

Industrial heritage:

Industrial history testifies to the industrialisation process in the region. It has affected and continues to influence all physical, cultural, technological and economic complexities of life. It clarifies not only the past, but also the present and the future. It is a recent opportunity to revitalise post-industrial firms by providing an unusual transition from processing centres to distributors as a proof of this industrial society.

Industrial heritage consists of buildings, machinery, factories, mining and fabrication sites, warehouses and markets, generation sites, transmission and utilisation of transmitting electricity as well as all associated facilities and uses for social activities associated to industries such as housing, religious worship or schooling. The concepts of industrial heritage consist of fundamental values as they demonstrate activities that have major historical implications that have a meaning to the traditional architecture, design, or planning of intrinsic values ingrained into the human memory in the history of the manufacturing, engineering, aesthetic buildings. Industrial history is not only more important in recognising patrimony in recent years, but it is also increasing the urge to use industrial patrimony. This campaign underlines the value of maintaining and designing high-end designs for historic buildings and all other industrial applications. Examples such as the London Tate Museum (power plant), the Big Pit National Coal Museum (coal mine), Paris Gar D'orsay, Essen World Heritage Site (chalk and collar factories) and Stockholm Area, are all important examples of cultural and economic recovery all over the world. Therefore, many researchers are crucial to the redesign of post-industrial spaces, with a focus on conservation and social consequences. The marketing and utilisation of the heritage industry's industrial heritage was especially crucial for developing opportunities in post-industrial regions. It has progressively been challenged by the absence of realistic values due to technological, economic and social growth. The industrial heritage is so industrial now. This is related to debates of heritage history and highlights the intrinsic attributes of genuineness. New use scenarios, starting with the Disneyland model, are found during this phase. Examples of heritage adaptations for heritage museums and parks are the upgrade in Heritage Park Castle Champ Manchester, the Netherlands Open Air Museum in Arnhem or the Abu Dhabi Heritage Park. Therefore, in terms of the reuse of industrial heritage it is important to maintain the ties between regions and their own history. Ideological innovations will then lead in a sustainable way to synergies and the creation of new roles and opportunities between social growth and environmental policies.



The UNESCO Urban History guideline (2011) also notes that environmental protection policies must be adequately included in the major objectives of sustainable global development, thus describing, preserved and manage the heritage of its broader urban context and identifying the interconnections between its physical aspects and its fields. A summary of the Golden Horn impact of industrial heritage can be found in the rest of the paper.

III. CONCLUSION

The essential truth that it is about the lives, identities and histories of cultures, distinguishing industrial heritage from other types is. This makes industrial heritage a social phenomenon alongside its potential to be a catalyst for greater cultural and economic development. The paper has shown that over the past decades, major investments have been made to facilitate the regeneration and re-functioning of industrial heritage in the country, like Istanbul. However, the loss of industrial heritage could not prevent this growing interest. While the general trend is to demonstrate history in just one day, the importance of industrial heritage, the lack of cultural consciousness and political responsiveness are still misunderstood. The Golden Horn projects risk being commodified by industrial history and customs, while they have played a key role both in improving the Golden Horn image as well as in the branding of Istanbul. The solution is to maintain the industrial environment by preserving the region's spirit, as ICOMOS (2008) says.

REFERENCES

- 1) Putnam, T. (1992). *The Industrial Heritage: Managing Resources and Uses*. Taylor & Francis.
- 2) Ashworth, G. J., & Tunbridge, J. E. (2000). *The tourist-historic city*. Routledge.
- 3) Bandarin, F., & Van Oers, R. (2012). *The historic urban landscape: managing heritage in an urban century*. John Wiley & Sons.
- 4) Heritage, E. (2005). *Heritage Counts: The State of the Historic Environment* (London: English Heritage, with the support of Farrer and Co., Cowley Manor, NFU Mutual and C. Hoare and Co).
- 5) Gunay, Z., & Dokmeci, V. (2012). Culture-led regeneration of Istanbul waterfront: Golden horn cultural valley project. *Cities*, 29(4), 213-222.
- 6) BOSSON, C. B., & Evrim, T. Ö. R. E. FROM INDUSTRY TO CULTURE: REGENERATION of GOLDEN HORN AS A "CULTURAL VALLEY". *The Turkish Online Journal of Design Art and Communication*, 9(4), 491-513.
- 7) Kamel, E., Hale, J., & Hanks, L. (2007). The 'Conflict of Interpretations': physical conservation versus storytelling and meaning-an analytical study of WH Convention and ICOMOS charters. *Sharing Cultures*, 201-208.
- 8) Mehr, S. Y., & Wilkinson, S. (2020). The importance of place and authenticity in adaptive reuse of heritage buildings. *International Journal of Building Pathology and Adaptation*.
- 9) Petzet, M. (2008). GENIUS LOCI-The spirit of monuments and sites.



- 10) Pendlebury, J., Short, M., & While, A. (2009). Urban World Heritage Sites and the problem of authenticity. *Cities*, 26(6), 349-358.
- 11) Bujdosó, Z., Dávid, L., Kovács, G., Major-Kathi, V., & Tózsér, A. (2014). Cultural heritage as a new element of tourism and experience economy. *ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF V4 HISTORIC CITIES TO DEVELOP TOURISM*, 81.



INNO  **SPACE**
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor

**Impact Factor:
7.512**

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

 **9940 572 462**  **6381 907 438**  **ijirset@gmail.com**



www.ijirset.com

Scan to save the contact details